others do .- A. J. Hinds.

Fertilizers from Fowls.

It would seem as though enough had al-

ready been said about the importance of sav-

ing all fertilizing material about the farm,

and especially that from the poultry, which

experience has abundantly shown to be

worth as much as the artificial fertilizers

that cost us three cents a pound and upward.

Very few farmers would allow their wheat,

corn, or oats, to be scattered and wasted as

earth. The manure should be kept in boxes

up and well mixed with the earth; but

when so moistened it is apt to heat, and the

shoveling-over is necessary to prevent this,

Spurious Honey.

For the VERNANT PARKER.

Euchre.

In a late issue of the FARMER, I notice an

article from "Q. Cumber," treating the sub-

spend the hours of each society meeting at

the card table, or shall we follow the teach-

ings of our order ?" was a new idea to me

and I shall not wonder if it was new to many

other readers. The idea that a band of

farmers, who are called the honest workers

of our noble land, should lower themselves

many new ideas from their brother and sis-

ter, Patrons, to help them to improve their

of the brain. Better follow the good advice

of Mr. Geo. E. Bryant before the Blooming

Grove (Wis.) grange: "Lift up, elevate

of pulling them to a lower level. Harbor no

malice or spite one toward another, but in

unity and peace with kindness and love, live

Would it not be a glorious uprising

tiful state would rise and with one accord

declare that henceforth they would not play

suchre; and would do all in their power to

banish the game from the list of social pleas-

ures. How many young men would soon be

ashamed to be found with the cards in their

ing society better and purer."

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How dear to my heart is the hall of the granger, Where all is secure from the eye of the stranger, And sister and brother in harmony great.

The half of the granger' my heart with emotion Swells up when each brother I grasp by the hand, And each sister, too, and my hearty devotion I give to the grangers who tramp o'er the land, The matronly granger,

The maidenly granger That tramp round the land. How jocund and merry at each happy meeting. The old and the young their gay moments emplo And, while they their lunch of corn-dodger are eating.
The goat, ready side-sadded, bleats out his joy. Then climb the greased pole does each dutiful brother, And round on the goat rides each sister so fair ; Then brother and sister each hands to the other

A handful of hay seed to put in their hair. The cone-cating granger, The pole-climbing granger, The gost-riding granger, With seed in their hair.

The jolly old granger, by fireside basking, Grewn wealthy by clearing the world of its sham, How fashion and politics go never asking, He eatoth and drinketh, and don't care a d-n. His happy old mation, with curry-comb gleaming, Combs the cats from the hair so the hay seed

grow : Of silks and of diamonds her head never dreaming ; She spins her own dresses from wool and from tow. The jolty old granger, The linsey-clad granger, The hay seedy granger, With his old wife in ton.

When spring o'er the fields her green mantle is fling-And the birds fill the air with their musical gles. The bare foot young granger his carol is singing : "Oh, sister Phebe, how happy are we." And the fair granger maiden, as she rings the hoge

Responds as she sits 'neath the juniper tree, And sulls from the pawpaw bush violets and roses To garland her sun-bonnet happy and free. The bare-footed granger, The sun-honnet granger.

Neath the juniper tree. No longer shall rings and monopolists revel In luxwry wrong from the rough granger's hand While the granger enjoys all the fat of the land He counts out his greenbacks in piles, without m

He passes his seasons in unalloyed pleasure; Ho's wealthy, contented, light-hearted and free Then a health to the granger,

The disonthralled granger,

the disenthrance, The granger for me.

Cin, Daily Times. We solicit brief, pointed communications from practical farmers. It is not the editor that makes the paper what it is. He is only one among the many whose pens contribute to the usefulness of the paper. We hope our friends will make it a point to write out, from time to time, the results of their experience in raising crops, breeding stock, &c., and keep the first page of the FARMER full of valuable original practical information. If you have not some information to impart, but are in want of light on any subject, ask for it through the "Notes and Queries" column, and quite likely you will draw out some one who has just the information you want. We flatter ourself that we have already the best corps of agricultural contributors in this part of the country, but, like the beggar, we "want more." We want to keep improving, and to this end we ask the earnest cooperation of the farmers of Vermont, without which the success we have

For the VERNONT FARMER.

Trees on Clay. ent growers, but all with the same offeet,-a satisfying a desire, but is seldom an object of complete failure."

paper would be impossible.

" Indeed; what is the trouble?" "Well, we have a clay subsoil (St. Johnsbury). I have dug the clay out and filled

it up with stones, and all to no purpose." "Indeed, sir; I saw this plan recommended two or three years back, and said at the time it would never succeed but for a very basin to catch the water to kill the roots. is plenty of room for water, and had there common, the individuals of the tribe have it been a drain put to each tree leading to a alloted to them man by man, the land thus main drain, I should not have advised dig- held becomes in the fullest sense of the word ging a basin in the clay. My advice is, clear valuable, although it may not be so useful the surface soil off the clay subsoil and cover | as when the entire tribe cultivated it in comthe clay with good large flat stones to about | mon.

Nermont Earmer ticed up to the present day wherever reqn sitting out permanent orchards. And not only orchards but ornamental trees, valuable—had power in exchange, I remember 25 years ago (Farrant is getting to be an old gardener) being asked in England saw them. They were planted on a clay subsoil (Nottinghamshire). I opened the ground at the roots, and they were standing in a have embodied their services. Yes, but is there any law underlying all this and governing it all? Yes, the law of supply and worthless. A mistake is made in buying too deep planting kills more than half the trees in this country. I will furnish plants and plant them and guarantee their success, when this rule is carried out. Of course I manded are equal and the rates are equal, what you want and adapt your means to it know it is a costly way of planting, but the the question is at once solved, but this is sel- Do not use a sorub. If breeding for oxer old rule holds good here. 'Anything worth dom the case. Take an example in which doing is worth well doing,' and by far the cheapest in the end. My trees are planted its disposal. Here the seller exacts all that Jersey. If for all three a Shorthorn, Don't 6 to 10 shoots of last year's growth."

Newport, Jan. 26. For the VERNORY PARRIER. A Call Upon our State Agent.

Wishing to get a few articles in the housefurnishing line, rather outside the ordinary run of things obtained "through the grange," I wrote to Mr. Crosby to learn if he thought there might be a saving made by calling upthem, Mr. Crosby answered that there could be a handsome saving made, and also that I could see the things I wished to get. "Please call up and see me," was sent with

In response to this invitation, I left Northfield on the early morning train for St. Albans. The iron horse was a little tardy in his movements, so that I was not able to ring at our agent's door till about the hour of noon. My call was answered by Mr. Crosby, who welcomed me very cordially into his office, and introduced me to his able and efficient clerk. A few words in regard to the office, which

he has extemporized out of his parlor. The walls of the room are almost completely covered with various kinds of illustrationspictures of numberless agricultural implenents as well as mechanical contrivances too numerous to mention in detail. These have been sent to the agent hoping thus to extend their sale. The office contains, also, samples of different articles and products which the agent is pleased to order for any who wish. Mr. Crosby is in line with wholesale dealers in most kinds of products-not only of the farm but of the shop and the factory as well. But people should not delude themselves rests as on a bed of ease, with nothing to do of the case. Everything about the office is suggestive of business-of labor. No place here for a man who wishes to take his case -for one who has not energy and a good back bone. There is immense care, and no small amount of perplexity, in doing the great amount of business which is done through the agency; and, worst of all, after one's best endeavors have been used. there will still be encountered much dissatistwo here would ever after allow himself to be suspicious that the agent was getting too much for his labor and trouble.

A few words to the different granges in the state: The agent is entitled to your patronage, and you are under some obligation to grant it to him. He needs it, to enable him to hold contracts which he has secured, and which it is for your interest us well as his, that he should be able to hold. Do your business through the agency, unless you are sure it can be done some other way at a greater saving. The agent claims to have the inside track in making purchases. My visit to our agent resulted in a handsome pecuniary saving to myself, and in euhancing esteem for him. He is what may properly be called a live man, cordial and courteous, and, better still, I feel safe in believing a man of integrity.

Northfield, Jan. 18. D. T. AVERILL. For the VERMONT PARMET Supply and Demand.

A few weeks ago the terms utility and already achieved as a first class agricultural value were defined. A further application of these terms might be given. Air is one of the most useful things in the world, but it is valueless. Water is likewise, but in some places it requires labor to be of utility and "Mr. Farrant, I have seen those apple then it becomes of value. In fact, such trees you planted last spring on Prospect things as exist in nature and are free to all Hill for Mr. Raymond, They are certainly are valueless. But when, besides being usemagnificent; they do not appear to have ful, they are not attainable by each person been checked in their growth the least. I except by exertion, for which exertion they should like to have some of them, but it is of are willing to pay, then such articles become no use; we cannot get them to grow with us. of value. But they must be transferable. We have tried them repeatedly from differ- A landscape is an object of utility, because value because few men are able to obtain it by purchase-probably no man has such

The condition of a tribe of savages is a case in point. Whenever they adopt agriculture as a means of subsistence, the land which they occupy may acquire a value. If short time; the reason is, you dig out a similarly situated, their land has a value in respect to the neighboring tribes. If, in-Even though it is filled up with stones, there stead of cultivating their tribal ground in

twenty feet in circumference, making the Such, in a measure, has been the history joints tight with cement so that the roots of the metals. Gold was one of the first to cannot find a way down. Then put back attract the attention of man. Its purity, the soil, mixing with it at least one square case of extraction, apparent indestructibility yard of compost containing plenty of chip and beauty all gave it the character of util- had. We overdry our hay. Late cutting cersa. One dairyman found he was keeping manure, so that your young tree is planted a ity-satisfying man's desires. Ornaments and overdrying leave only wood. Clover is foot above the level or lay of the land, of this shining, unchanging metal were great-There is no guessing about the success of ly desired by barbaric people, this desire, as

There is but one and he demands a hundred takes two or three hundred years. fore three persons would have been found to constitute the demand. Extend this princi- sheep; have been interested in it for its na- some of the more common violations of ple to other objects in which the working ture. may not be so obvious, and we see how sup-

ply and demand govern market values. is the supply; that demanded at a certain money by unfashionable enterprises. Get our merchants, as is the quality of the butrate is the demand. If the demand is greater at the same rate, the rate of the supply kind to them; they are timid, do not scare of prices between a strictly good butter, and will be increased until the demand is diminished so as to equal the supply. The ulti- place. mate effect will be to bring more of the supply into open market. On the other hand, if the demand is less than the supply, the rate will be lowered until the demand is in- blossoms. Such grass alone is better than ence is due to the want of intelligence. creased to an equality with the supply. The ripe grass with grain. Never wash sheep; Those mechanical laws, those of meteor ultimate effect will be that the supply will be less produced, and hence diminished until the former rates were obtained.

This statement of the law of supply and demand presupposes freedom in production and competition in trade. In such case there with the supposition that our state agent is a certain value, called by Mill the "cost value," which must be obtained by the sell- sell cows. The market for butter is never natural laws the better can we use them to small, and can no more be counted than the but order things and pocket the per cent alwill nearly coincide with this "cost value."

Notes and Queries.

I have beard it said that onions choppe and fed with their food are a sure prevent. tive of lice in poultry. Should like to hear from others on the subject. Who knows by experience? ZOLLIKOPPER.

I noticed that one speaker made the exfaction. No one after spending a day or pression at the board of agriculture here last week that light gives color to cream. May not that be one reason why butter is whiter in winter than in summer? In winter there is every pains taken to keep out the outside air, and very often the milk room is made quite dark. M. A. H. Piermont, N. II.

We hardly think that can be called the cause, though it may be a cause. We have seen white butter made when the milk was kent in the light, and vice persa.

New Hampshire Board of Agriculture.

The board held a meeting at Piermont, Jan. 19. Dr. Kingsbury presided. He said agriculture is noble; other callings can-

Deacon Buffum thought farming could be made to pay better in New Hampshire than at the West. We should keep our sons at home, and not make haste to be rich. Farmers generally are comfortably situated, but they grumble too much. He had been a aster, manufacturer, and farmer, and liked farming the best. The young men of the country make wrecks of themselves by going to the cities.

Mr. Sanboru, of Gilmanton, gave a talk a farm which was, like most farms in New Hampshire, bound out. The way to make small areas. We must have manure, and zers are adulterated. He discarded bad crops, seeded plowed land after an oat erop. Found 100 pounds of hay better and cheapmore care in preparing land. By finely pulverizing land we get a good start of grass, and a stronger crop. The best theoretical time to sow grass seed is in the last of August or first part of September. Don't seed October, but about the time the ground freezes or early in the spring. On fertile ground we can seed in May and get a cut grass in September. There are some varieties of grass, 40 or 50 of which are of value in agriculture. Timothy or good for pasture. Should sow four or five the cows of each, therefore the difference varieties, including timothy, red top and red over has more ammonia after six months, alized from the dairies in the state, land than breaking after a few years. rowing in manure and seed without plowing. logs with. Careful experiment Would not cut later than when in

why some trees were turning yellow. The markets and learning how it exchanges with you do not know. The object of farming is trees were planted four years before I men's services or the materia-ie in which men to make money. I think we can do it fastin a basin of water. I suspect that that and demand. The supply is the amount offered high priced sheep. We breed backward. Di old rule holds good here. 'Anything worth dom the case. Take an example in which use a Hereford; they are poor milkers. If 3 by 2 feet, 4 to 6 feet high and have each 6 to 10 shoots of last year's growth."

Suppose he has for sale the orchange the breed of bull, but the family. We cannot secure a good breed suddenly; it thousand dollars for it. That is the supply and that the rate. Nobody comes forward well and kindly. You cannot make good causes and sequences, extends throughout all nature uniting her works into one harmonious whole. Universal order is the reto buy. He thinks his price is too high and butter from an ill-used cow. Butter is the lowers it to seventy-five thousand. Two in- most profitable. One man got \$62 per cow natural phenomenon is just as completely dividuals step forward to buy. There is a dividuals step forward to buy. The cost have a large tray under the result of its operation as the revolution of keeping was about \$55 per cow the last boards. This should be cleaned out frequently and sprinkled with plaster or dry or in other words the demand is greater than they make butter all winter. Tobacco rais- globular form also moulded the earth into per cow in 1874. the supply. The method in which the sup- ing pays when they sell tobacco, but butter the same form at the dawn of creation. All there might be a saving made by calling upon him—as most of the things were such as
one would not care to order without seeing
one of the two cease to demand, and then want yellow butter give it light. Do not over our lives and health and one must obey the supply will be equal to the demand and use wooden pails; they check and sour, or pay the penalty of sickness or death. at the same rate. If there had been three Butter making is better than cheese making These are God's laws, and must be as unsuch pictures to be sold, the rate might per- because skimmed milk is better than whey; plicitly obeyed as his moral laws, their haps have been lowered to fifty thousand be- calves may be raised on it. Whatever you lation often involves the breaking of both. raise, have a good one.

> near market. Want Deacon Buffum to give the thorough intelligent knowledge of the the figures of cost; they will leave a small principles we now have, and their applica-To state the principles illustrated in general terms; the amount of service or commodity offered in open market at a certain rate will go down. Keep both. I have made quality in any article of diet furnished by animals with good constitution, or they fail; ter furnished by the farmers in the market, to keep it good requires wise treatment. Be and yet, farmers complain of the difference east. Have good breeds-old races. The men would examine the butter in market Vermont fine wools were an injury. The and see the great difference in quality, far wool was heavy and greasy, but they had no greater than in the price, they would be constitution. Cut grass for sheep before it wiser, and not madder men. This differtake cold; do not let them be exposed im- exhaustion of our soils. mediately.

Deacon Buffum : Keep sheep, but don't

Mr. Sanborn gave an address on the firture prospects for prosperity of farming in not in Others exhorted the boys to study bot-

any, geology, and entomology, and the themselves in the works which they in-

Board of Agriculture. Friday morning according to adjournme the meeting was called to order by Mr

G. L. Fasset, of Enosburgh, a member the board, read a paper upon the Butter Dairy. Great advances had been made in the art

ende. It would seem that such advance had been made, that it would be unneces subject, but the old cry of "poor butter," made no dif "white butter," "rancid butter," "soft cut or not. outter," "bitter butter," in short, every ado describe the butter that floods our city and local markets. No new principles ter is always to poison the air of our dwell- tioes. ings until some scourge of fever desolates the bear the blame and not be ascribed to nscrutable dealings of Providence.

It is a sin to pray for the health of our better than a heathen that neglects his stock autil starvation nearly kills them. Every farmer should become in

fund of information to guide him in his operon his observations on grass. He began on ations and prevent his violation of natural laws. The pursuit of agriculture implies the onstant study of the book of Nature. All farming pay is by raising large crops on her phenomena are beautiful and interesting. Those by which the vegetable growth approthe question is, shall we buy fertilizers or printes the virtue of the soil to its own derelopment and growth, are beyond superficial observation, but science will reveal to us the natural laws by which these processes are accomplished. We may not know the er than 56 pounds of corn. We should use original source of all these laws of nature, but we can observe their operations and determine their effects, and get a thorough knowledge of the principles and their application re than in any lack of good cows, good teed, or good utensils. Pure milk will make perfect butter every time, and of uniform

appearance if properly manufactured. the milk room. There is a great difference in products cows in different dairies. Some are making from 100 to 125 pounds per cow of poor quality, and some with the same appliaherds grass is not the best adapted to all are making 150 to 200, and some even 300 kinds of land. It soon runs out ; is not per cow. It costs about the same to keep amount of product is nearly the difference in lover, and sow it separate from other crops. amount of profit; while the cows that pro-Turn sward over and not turn it back, leav- duce 100 to 125 pounds of butter no more ing the under soil on the top. Harrow in than pay for their keeping, the others pay a manure; no great loss but rather a gain in profit in proportion to the amount they pro- brain work in dairying. It would astonish manure in so doing. The odor of manure is duse more than the minimum amount. It is largely sulphate of hydrogen. Green ma-Manure under ference in quantity and quality may be re-Ammonia is only extracted by leaching, and object of this board is to serve as a sort of when spread on the surface it leaches into pack horse to carry information from one the ground. Top-dressing is better for grass meeting to another. In the management of state. their farms and dairies, most dairymen do old sward, when rocky, he would advise har- the same as to use a post auger to cut off found in many dairies that what was considnor earlier than that unless two cuts can be cred the best cow was the poorest, and vice five cows at a loss of \$5 per year, and five not a grass proper, but of the class with more at a profit of \$5, thus the peas and vetches. It is the most profitable ing and expense of ten cows had returned as

this quality of utility, that of difficulty of attainment and transferableness and it was valuable—had power in exchange.

With such a character how is the precise value to be determined? Watching the value to be value to be determined? Watching the value to be value to be

dispensible for the manufacture of good Great care is necessary to secure the milk

freely from every taint and unwholesome Cows should be so kept as to be entirely free from dust and dirt. Only tin pails should be used, they can more readily be kept clean and next.

The session was opened by F. D. Douglas, Eeq., of Whiting who read a paper entitled "National Laws and their relation to the

It is a popular error to ascribe to the Dr. Kingsley: I have a love for the mysterious providence of God the result of Believe it is most profitable, except these natural laws, but a radical change in Keep in a dry, warm, ventilated a poor one, and assign any reason but the Leave sheds open to the south or right one for this state of affairs. It dairy-

it is an injury to them. Shear early; the clogy and botany, we may study and profit fleece is a burden in hot weather. Shearing by and make them all servicable to us in is generally done in a very bad way-abu-sive to the sheep. They should be placed in constituents of our soils and how natural a comfortable position, and care taken not laws may be said to improve them, and we to clip the skin. Be careful they do not should also observe how we may prevent the

more intimate knowledge we have of these limbs of trees, &c. Their eggs are very abvance our interests and improve our con- sands on the seashore. In fact they look in The secretary, J. O. Adams, spoke upon ing, feeding stock and veterinary science these various topics, particularly the profits of laws should be learned and used for our benefit. In all these the true index to our per pair, according to size and age. Nature developments will be found in our works, not in the amount of money we may be England, saying among other things hoarding but in the evidences of thrift and or gravel, and if it was not for the fact that culture we shall gather around us. If right habits of thought and appreciation exist, to age, varying from September to January they will like all Christian virtues show and that the old ones lay their eggs first

Dr. Kitchell. The true interests of farm- also that after being hatched the young fry ers lie in the way of the thoughts expressed are exposed to numerous enemies, unless in the paper just read. More thought and intelligence must be used by our farmers; we must so instruct our boys that they will ng west to get an easy living on the fat prairies of the West.

Mr. Wright thought we had violated the laws of nature in the production of our fruit

Mr. Crane, of Bridport, dissented from sary to say anything to the dairymen upon the this view, as did Mr. Pringle, he thought it

ective of badness is called into requisition his calves in the natural way, or in violation of natural law. Mr. Douglas replied that he were necessary. If decaying vegetable mat- that were not unnatural or artificial produc-

Dr. Kitchell said he did not understand amily circle, this criminal neglect should that we should always be governed by natuthe ral laws, but we should understand them so that we can use them for our benefit, Prof. Collier thought all these natura

selves and household and then violate all laws were fixed and certain although we natural hygienic laws. That farmer is little might so make use of them as to make great mprovements and produce artificial pr as, and he was glad to know that Mr. Pringle, Mr. Lane and Mr. Douglas, had so neasure a naturalist and thereby acquire a used them that they had been able to make improvements, and in their meritorious productions been able to greatly benefit produce artificial productions of greater mer-

> Mr. Douglas hoped the farmers present would ask Mr. Fasset any questions that doubt Mr. Fasset had a fund that would fill a volume, instead of an amount that could be contained in a paper such as had just been read. Dr. Boud asked Mr. Fassett what means

Mr. Fasset knew of none except the expensive one of having an ice room adjoining, and taking the cool air from that room to

Mr. Douglas thought it made ence about the temperature of the air, so long as that of the milk was right, that it was necessary to regulate the temperature tion of temperature from zero to go above. This idea of regulating the temperature of the milk room was an old time prejudice, and like many other prejudices in the way of improvement. This was want of profitable intelligent investigation, this was want of any man as it had the speaker, when the results of slight improvements are figured out; the difference in value on the produce of 20 cows would amount to at least \$2,000, between a dairy of average cows and some dairies of 20 that are actually kent in the

one dairy that had produced as much. Mr. Douglas thought that the old, small pans were the best possible invention to injure the quality of the butter, the deep large pass vere much better to preserve it. Mr. Fasset thought most favorable

s from small ones as was the case with Mr. Whipple, and his own practice was in

dairies would produce greater results with fact that our trout bring about double the A few brief rules would be given that are the same careful management in Franklin price in the market in New York that any county. In answer to a question, Mr. Fasset had no doubt but the white specks in butter were dried cream; he had separated them, strained them through a fine bag, breaking them up into smaller fragments, and churned an interior quality of butter

from them. Mr. Eells thought the white speeks were caseine, from the bottom of the cream pots or pails, and not dried cream.

Mr. Douglas had no doubt but the white speeks were dried cream. Prof. Collier had nalyzed them, and found them such. Mr. Eells gave an account of the yield of butter from his cows for three years. In as much as the former, pound for pound. 1871 or the first year the product was less Poultry should always have a tight, wellthan two hundred pounds per cows in 1878 | lighted, and warm apartment for their winit was 219 pounds per cow, and in 1874 or ter quarters, and the roosts should be so arlast season about 250 pounds per cow. This ranged that the droppings can be saved, free increase from year to year resulting from from dirt and rubbish. The best way is to increase from year to year resulting from from dirt and rubbish. The best way is to brain work was very satisfactory. The cost have a large tray under the roosts, made of

There was much discussion among the or barrels, perfectly dry, and will then lose

Mr. Fasset cooled his milk (not too sud- adding about double the quantity of dry len) to about 62 o and kept it in a room as earth to the manure, mixing it well with nearly as possible at the temperature 65 - the shovel, moistening it moderately, and ithout water around it.

Mr. Douglas set his in water in wooden until ready to use it. It should be meistenwithout water around it.

vats, in deep pans, and controlled the tem- ed sufficiently to allow of its being broken perature of the water with ice. A. J. Benedict, of Cornwall, set in the same way, he thought 63 = about the right temperature; all had found it best not and the consequent loss of valuable proper-

to cool the milk too rapidly. ties. A handful of this campost in a hill of Mr. Fasset thought it important that the corn will give it a powerful start. A barrel emperature should be kept as uniform as of hen-manure so composted, will often doubpossible from the time the milk was set ua- le the yield of an acre of wheat .- Watchtil the butter was packed; he also stated that water around the pans was not considered as essential, or was not so generally used in Franklin county at present, as formerly.

The New York Tribune says : The Amer-Self-Sustaining Fish Culture. assed a portentious resolution against "certain honey dealers in New York and Chica-We understand any business to be selfgo," who are bitterly humbugging the pubustaining when the necessary or reasonable amount of capital has been expended in its ic by the adulteration of this sweet. The process is to mix a small quantity of honey establishment, and the income pays a satisfactory dividend over and above all contingent or running expenses. For instance, it is very little expense to dam up a small stream, and stock it with bass, perch, bull
The beekeepers justly complain of this as heads, and some other fish, as they spawn in tending to ruin the honey producing interand around the edges of the pond, and when est of this country." It reduces prices, overhatched out will find their way into every stocks the market, and ultimately lessens connook and corner for protection—places unfit sumption. It certainly does, immediate for young trout to live in. Thus perch fast-as well as ultimately, lessen the consumption sumption. It certainly does, immediately In all the various farming operations the en their spawn to weeds, roots, overhanging of honey-there can be no two minds about that. Ladies' Department. breed. a mass like the white of a hen's egg. On number of eggs, varying from 1,000 to 4,000 Several communications are deferred for vant of space. We intend, after this week, of-protecting them by burying them in sand to put this department on the fourth page, where there will be more room. The ladies they spawn at different seasons, (according and that those that come after might say generally.) in making their nests dig up and destroy the first laid eggs, and screens are placed over them, I say if it were not for these facts brook trout increase indefinitely. Just figure up an in-

properly farm the land here, instead of go- crease of the lowest estimate that they ever spawn, say 500 per pair, and see how long it would take to have a million of trout, Well, now, it is not only possible, but practicable, to so protect the young fry as not of butter making in Vermont in the last de- trees by grafting and cutting off the tap only to make the business self-sustaining, lived. but immensely profitable. In the first place we are not in favor of ponds at all for raising trout for market, as many can be raised made no difference whether the tap root was in a stream dug deep and wide in the form of canals. Thus the water can be regulated Mr. Lane asked Mr. Douglas if he raised at will. The only good reason for making ponds is for use by a club for private fishin with boats. One other reason may be valid used natural laws to perfect his dairy, cows in the interior, where feed is expensive. Ponds encourage the growth of insects, and large number of trout will not only live but grow fat, especially for the first few years, without any other food than what nature provides, as I have learned by experience : but near the seashore, especially in his vicinity, feed does not cost one cent per bound, so that making ponds here to raise It is said that trout sed is not advisable. will not increase in ponds. This is true, that is if the springs are all choked and the enough to spend their time thus instead of bottom is all mud. If trout can't find sand trying to improve the mind and gaining or gravel to spawn in they will not spawn at all, any more than a hen will lay when shut up in a dark cellar, or any more than wild animals will breed shut up in a cage. Na- farms and make home more attractive, must ture does not do business in that way. A surely be a step backward instead of forpond raised to its fullest extent, so that no ward in the art of farming and the culture water runs through the flume, will grow fat trout, (if sustained by springs,) but in that case you will have to buy the young every to replenish the pond. To pond not only self-sustaining but highly pro- yourselves, your brothers and sisters, instead ductive, you must not choke the head of springs, but dig shallow canals, say two to four feet wide, board the sides, put in gravhe had used to regulate the temperature of | el, if not there already, and if you wish to scantling, and put coarse gravel on these live up to the obligation you have taken, you is excellent. screens, four to six inches deep. Then, will have accomplished much towards makwhen the trout bury their eggs in the ground, they will fall through the screens, and can't be eaten up or destroyed. The mesh in the screen should be five-eighths or one-half inch; put on the gravel and work all the fine through; one inch space between of the atmosphere, when there was a varia- the screen and bottom bed of gravel is sufficient. Now let in your trout, and they will do the rest; two inches of water is sufficient. If you have not this, put in a board and raise the water. The trout will scale any waterfall in spawning time, if it is five feet high. On this plan it is safe to let the trout remain all winter, or until they begin to hatch, which, in this latitude, is about April I to June 15. It takes about sixty-

I have given directions for feeding hereto-

which we Vermonters cannot afford. There are many young men who have formed the habit of card playing at home five days for trout eggs to hatch in this latand with select friends, who have not integ-Of course the variation in hatching rity and principle enough to say "No," when is the same as in spawning. But before the trout begin to hatch the old ones must be reasked to play for a treat, in some less sacred moved, and within sixty days after hatching take up your screen and put them on top of all the gravel. Now your young fry are perfectly secure against all intruders. according to numbers and flow of water. The expense the first year is a mere nothing.

place than around the fireside of their own Once started in the downward road their the "beautiful snow."

fore, and I will simply say a spoonful of If a sister, mother, or lady friend remonobbered milk will feed 1,000 a day. For strates with them and pleads with them, to the first six months dilute it in a bowl of give up cards, drinks, and bad associates,

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all she required, until we had fully stocked the mill that was to turn out our products; quarts per day, Mr. Wood one. Mr. Fastrout average, if fat, fully \$1 per pound. I mean Long Island trout, for it is a notorious set thought the cows from either of these trol my appetite and drink or not, just as 1

choose. Now tell me, lady readers, do you not think the cards would lose some of their fascination if the ladies did not favor their use? It is said, and truly too, that "woman has a mighty power;" then let it be used aright, and all labor together to banish the prevailing sins of our nation from its borders. Then would women exert a mightier power than if they could control the ballot-box. And methinks we should be better fitted to govern the elections of country and state for

the poble effort. Let the noble bands of Patrons scattered in pleasant homes nestled beneath the green hills of Vermout and all through the land. rise in one united effort to suppress other wrongs than mercantile and railroad monopolies, and a different state of things would exist in many of their own homes if nowhere LILY GRANGER.

> For the Venyour Passure Woman's Place.

Noticing an article in No. 5, Jan. 1, Woman's Place," I would like to offer a few thoughts that present themselves, relative to this great question upon which so much is said and written. I am of that class who are willing to accord to my noble sister every right and opportunity that I enjoy and hold dear. Our noble order, the grange, is surely opening up the way that is certain to accord those rights despite the old fabulous theory that man was created first, woman afterward, consequently giving him a right to rule over her, dictating to her just what position she should occupy. What proof positive have we that woman was not the first to receive God's attention and afterward man? ican beekeepers, as previously reported, have Man wrote the history, for such we term it. of creation, and pictured to himself, such a course as seemed most likely his God would take to usher into existence the living forms of beauty that adorn our planet, and the myriad systems of worlds that people space doubtless inhabited with an order of beings like, or perhaps superior to our own. Taking this view, he has arrogated to himself many foolish ideas, such as that he first received God's attention, and that woman, as St. Paul says, should keep silence in churches, and similar language elsewhere used in holy writ, all tending to keep woman from rising to a position she was designed by her creator to occupy. Let us down with their myth-

perstition, and assist our sister, long, long grovelling in bondage, to rise to her true position, which experience is fast demonstrating she is capable, when educated, of occupying. All men cannot become presidents, are showing a commendable interest in their statesmen, or governors. All women are not column and we trust that interest and the use- doomed, life long, to wear out their existence fulness of the "Ladies' Department" of the bearing children, and scrubbing in the kitch-FARMER will continue to increase. Ladies, en. If qualified to fill the presidential chair, write us practical as well as theoretical arti- let us elevate her to that position. I am cles; write about cooking, housekeeping, satisfied many women would fill it with more dress reform &c., and boil your thoughts down dignity and justice than it is now filled with. so as to express the greatest amount of ideas If woman's pure, holy influence is beneficial in the least words; avoid anything that shall in our religious gatherings, I see no reason tend to mere personal controversy, and our why it may not prove just as beneficial in "Ladies' Department" will be an honor to our political gatherings and legislative halls,

the state and to the talent of woman. The It seems to me all the arguments brought to world will be the better for your having bear against woman are founded in ignorance and prejudice which are slowly, yet surely being outgrown. Let us accord to our educated and refined sisters, by nature superiorly endowed with moral and spiritual perceptions, what we have accorded to the, as yet, uneducated black man. We can but expect ject of card playing in a very creditable out of so great a change, some evils will arise, but do not they now exist? I more than suspect the beneficial offects resulting therefrom will far outweigh the evil and will

find us a long day's journey in advance of

DANIEL D. WAIT. Recipes.

where we are now encamped.

Humbug Pie .- One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of chopped raisins, two-thirds of a cup of rolled cracker, one cup of cold water, one-hulf a cup of vinegar spice like mince pies and a piece of the size of a walnut.

Light Corn Bread,-Four quarts of corn meal, half a teacupful of sugar, one saucer of flour, with yeast, and enough warm water to mix. Bake one hour. Do not put it to bake till light.

Milk Toast .- Make and butter the toast keep warm. Bring a pint of sweet milk to the boil; put in a piece of butter the size of a small hen's egg. Then make a batter of one keaping tablespoon of flour in a little stir into the boiling milk; let it save all, put galvanized wire-screens on as good men and women should. If you boil up, and then pour over the toast. This

Sauce for Puddings .- One tablespoonfu of flour, sugar and butter, each; mix well together with any spice or essence you pose; pour and stir boiling water in it till every lady, both old and young, in our beau- it is the thickness of cream.

Apple Snow .- Pare the apples, halve and core them; put to boil with a little water and one cupful white sugar. When the apples are cooked, lift them out without break ing; boil down the sirup and pour over. On the top place a few spoonfuls of whites of eggs, beaten to a stiff froth and seasoned possession! It is surely a waste of time with lemon.

White Cake.-Two eggs, two cups of white sugar, one cup sweet milk, one-half cup butter, beat to a cream; two tablespoor fuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda, thre and one-half cups flour. sprinkle the top with white sugar, and place spoonfuls of jelly on top.

Johnny Cake .- Take one quart of mon and a cupful of flour; add sugar, raisins and spice, and a small piece of butter; then stir n enough hot water to make a stiff batter descent is often as rapid as the descent of the conster's sled as it glides on and on, over well in, put it into a greased cake tin and bake one and a half hours in a slow oven.

Crumb Fritters .- Put crumps of bread into sour milk. There is no guessing about the success of this method of planting, it having been proved hundreds of years ago, and is practice. The roots extend deep profit, nothing. A set of glass tubes that the new Hampshire. The roots extend deep profit, nothing. A set of glass tubes that the new Hampshire. The roots extend deep profit, nothing. A set of glass tubes that the new Hampshire. The roots extend deep profit, nothing. A set of glass tubes that the new Hampshire. The roots extend deep profit, nothing. A set of glass tubes that the new Hampshire. The roots extend deep profit, nothing. A set of glass tubes that favor of deep setting.

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